



**United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region 2**

Caribbean Environmental Protection Division
City View Plaza II—Suite 7000, #48 Rd. 165 km 1.2
Guaynabo, Puerto Rico 00968-8069

DRAFT FACT SHEET

**NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
Guánica WWTP
PERMIT No. PR0020486**

This Fact Sheet sets forth the principle facts and technical rationale that serve as the legal basis for the requirements of the accompanying draft permit. The draft permit has been prepared in accordance with Clean Water Act (CWA) section 402 and its implementing regulations at Title 40 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR), Parts 122 through 124, and the Water Quality Certificate (WQC) issued by the Puerto Rico Department of Natural and Environmental Resources (DNER) pursuant to CWA section 401 requirements.

Pursuant to 40 CFR 124.53, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico must either grant a certification pursuant to CWA section 401 or waive this certification before the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) may issue a final permit. On **October 23, 2023**, DNER provided in the Water Quality Certificate (WQC) that the allowed discharge will not cause violations to the applicable water quality standards at the receiving water body if the limitations and monitoring requirements in the WQC are met. In accordance with CWA section 401, EPA has incorporated the conditions of the WQC into the draft permit. Any changes to the WQC will be incorporated into the final issuance of the permit. The WQC conditions are discussed in this Fact Sheet and are no less stringent than allowed by federal requirements. Additional requirements might apply to comply with other sections of the CWA. Review and appeals of limitations and conditions attributable to the WQC were made through the applicable procedures of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and not through EPA procedures.

PART I. BACKGROUND

A. Permittee and Facility Description

The Puerto Rico Aqueduct and Sewer Authority (PRASA) (referred to throughout as the Permittee) has applied for renewal on its **Guánica WWTP** National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. The Permittee is discharging pursuant to NPDES Permit No. **PR0020486**. The Permittee submitted Application Form 1, and 2A dated **August 8, 2022**, and applied for an NPDES permit to discharge treated wastewater from Guánica WWTP, called the facility. The facility is classified as a **major** discharger by EPA in accordance with the EPA rating criteria.

The Permittee owns and operates the wastewater treatment plant which provides secondary treatment. Attachment A of this Fact Sheet provides a map of the area around the facility and a flow schematic of the facility.

The treatment system consists of the following:

The Guánica WWTP is a publicly owned treatment work (POTW) with secondary treatment process that treats domestic wastewaters. It serves the Municipality of Guánica. It has a capacity of 0.8 MGD (activated sludge package treatment plant), and a 1.25 MGD (biological nutrient removal), both operating in parallel. It has a total design capacity of 2.05 MGD, and removes 85% BOD & TSS. It discharges its effluent to Guánica Bay.

Sanitary wastewater is processed through the following units, see Attachment A (Schematic Flow Diagram for more details:

- **Grit Removal System**
- **Biological Nutrient Removal**
- **Clarifiers**
- **Chlorination/Dechlorination**
- **Aerobic Digester**
- **Sludge Drying Beds**

Sludge is thickened, dewatered and disposed in a landfill.

Summary of Permittee and Facility Information

Permittee	Puerto Rico Aqueduct and Sewer Authority (PRASA)
Facility contact, title, phone	Mr. Orlando Rodríguez Hernández, Executive Director Environmental Compliance, Health and Safety (787) 620-2277, ext. 2893 and 2427
Permittee (mailing) address	Puerto Rico Aqueduct and Sewer Authority P.O. Box 7066 Barrio Obrero Station Santurce, Puerto Rico 00916-7066
Facility (location) address	PR 332, Urb. Santa Clara, End of Gobernador Yaguer Street Guánica, P.R. 00653
Type of facility	Publically-owned Treatment Works
Pretreatment program	No
Facility daily average flow	1.28 MGD (in million gallons per day)
Facility design flow	2.05 MGD (in million gallons per day)
Facility classification	Major

B. Discharge Points and Receiving Water Information

Wastewater is discharged from Outfall 001 to the Guánica Bay, a water of the United States.

The draft permit authorizes the discharge from the following discharge point(s):

Outfall	Effluent description	Outfall latitude	Outfall longitude	Receiving water name and classification
001	Secondary treated municipal wastewater.	17°, 54', 21" N	66°, 54', 40" W	Bahía de Guánica, Class SB waters

As indicated in the Puerto Rico Water Quality Standards (PRWQS) Regulations, the designated uses for Class SB receiving waters include:

- Primary and secondary recreation; and
- Propagation and preservation of desirable species, including threatened and endangered species.

C. Compliance Orders/Consent Decrees

The Permittee has a Consent Decree with the Agency (Civil Action No 3:15-cv-02283(JAG)) in which the facility is included. This consent decree does not affect this permit action.

E. Summary of Basis for Effluent Limitations and Permit Conditions - General

The effluent limitations and permit conditions in the permit have been developed to ensure compliance with the following, as applicable:

- Clean Water Act section 401 certification requirements;
- NPDES regulations (40 CFR Part 122); and
- PRWQS (August 2022).

PART II. RATIONALE FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

CWA section 301(b) and 40 CFR 122.44(d) require that permits include limitations more stringent than applicable technology-based requirements where necessary to achieve applicable water quality standards. In addition, 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(i) requires that permits include effluent limitations for all pollutants that are or may be discharged at levels that cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality criterion, including a narrative criterion. The process for determining reasonable potential and calculating water quality-based effluent limits (WQBELs) is intended to protect the designated uses of the receiving water and achieve applicable water quality criteria. Where reasonable potential has been established for a pollutant, but there is no numeric criterion for the pollutant, WQBELs must be established using (1) EPA criteria guidance under CWA section 304(a), supplemented where necessary by other relevant information; (2) an indicator parameter for the pollutant of concern; or (3) a calculated numeric water quality criterion, such as a proposed state criterion or policy interpreting the state's narrative criterion, supplemented with other relevant information, as provided in 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(vi).

The effluent limitations and permit conditions in the permit have been developed to ensure compliance with all federal and state regulations, including PRWQS. The basis for each limitation or condition is discussed below.

A. Effluent Limitations

The permit establishes **both Technology-based Effluent Limitations (TBELs) and WQBELs** for several pollutants and the basis for these limitations are discussed below.

- 1. 5-Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD₅):** The effluent concentration and percent removal limitations are based on technology-based secondary treatment standards for publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) specified in 40 CFR 133.102(a). The permit also requires influent monitoring and reporting in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(i) to meet the requirement of the percent removal limitation (see section C.1.—Monitoring Requirements— of this Part).
- 2. Color:** The effluent limitation is based on the water quality criterion for **Class SB** waters as specified in Rule 1303.2.B.2.e of PRWQSR, and the WQC.
- 3. Dissolved Oxygen (DO):** The effluent limitation is based on the water quality criterion for Class SB waters as specified in Rule 1303.2 B.2.a of PRWQS, and the WQC.
- 4. Enterococci:** The effluent limitation is based on the water quality criterion for **Class SB** waters as specified in Rule 1303.2.B.2.c of PRWQSR, and the WQC.
- 5. Flow:** An effluent limitation for flow has been established in the permit for 28 MGD as a Daily Maximum. Monitoring conditions are applied pursuant to 40 CFR 122.21(j)(4)(ii) and WQC.
The frequency monitoring for flow shall be continuous with a flow meter.
- 6. Oil and Grease:** The effluent limitation is based on the water quality standards as specified in Rule 1303.1.H of PRWQSR and the WQC.
- 7. pH:** The effluent limitation for pH is based on technology-based secondary treatment standards for POTWs for **Class SB** waters as specified in Rule 1303.2.B.2.d of PRWQSR, and the WQC. In no case the pH will lie outside of 6.0 to 9.0, standard pH units, except when it is altered by natural causes.
- 8. Solids and Other Matters:** The effluent limitation is based on the water quality standards as specified in Rule 1303.1.A of PRWQSR, and the WQC.
- 9. Suspended, Colloidal or Settleable Solids:** The effluent limitation is based on the water quality standards as specified in Rule 1303.1.E of PRWQSR, and the WQC.
- 10. Taste and Odor Producing Substances:** The effluent limitation is based on the water quality criterion for **Class SB** waters as specified in Rule 1303.2.B.2.g of PRWQSR, and the WQC.
- 11. Temperature:** The effluent limitation for temperature is based on the water quality criterion for all waters in Puerto Rico as specified in Rule 1303.1.D.1 of PRWQSR, and the WQC.
- 12. Total Nitrogen (TKN, NO₂, NO₃):** The effluent limitation is based on the water quality standards as specified in Rule 1303.2.B.2.k of PRWQSR, and the WQC.
- 13. Total Suspended Solids (TSS):** The effluent concentration and percent removal limitations are based on technology-based secondary treatment standards for POTWs specified in 40 CFR 133.102(b). The permit also requires influent monitoring and reporting in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(i) to meet the

requirement of the percent removal limitation (see section C.1.—Monitoring Requirements— of this Fact Sheet).

- 14. Turbidity:** The effluent limitation is based on the water quality criterion for **Class SB** waters as specified in Rule 1303.2.B.2.f of PRWQSR, and the WQC.
- 15. Copper, Cyanide Free, Residual Chlorine, Sulfide:** The effluent limitations are based on the water quality standards for **Class SB** waters as specified in Rule 1303.1.J.1 of PRWQSR, and the WQC.
- 16. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET):** The permit establishes a requirement for the Permittee to conduct accelerated testing and develop a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Workplan as Special Conditions. These requirements are necessary to ensure that the Permittee has a process for addressing effluent toxicity if toxicity is observed.

B. Effluent Limitations Summary Table

1. Outfall Number 001

Parameter	Units	Effluent limitations					
		Averaging period	Highest Reported Value (1)	Existing limits	Interim limits	Final limits	Basis
BOD ₅	mg/l	Monthly average	437	30 mg/l	--	30.0	TBEL
		Weekly average	(<i>maximum daily</i>)	45 mg/l		45.0	
	kg/day	Monthly average	173	232.7	--	232.7	TBEL
Minimum % removal	Weekly average	71% (<i>lowest reported value</i>)	349.1	349.1			
Color	Pt-Co	Average monthly	30	Monitor	--	Monitor	WQBEL
Copper (Cu)	ug/l	Daily maximum	57.1	3.73	--	3.73	WQBEL
Cyanide Free	ug/l	Daily maximum	2.0	1.0	--	1.0	WQBEL
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	mg/l	Monthly average	6.03 (<i>lowest reported value</i>)	Shall not contain less than 5.0	--	Shall not contain less than 5.0	WQBEL
Enterococci	colonies/100ml	Monthly average	2,420	35	--	35	WQBEL
	90th Percentile of the samples	Sample maximum	--	130	--	130	WQBEL
Flow	MGD	Daily maximum	2.60	2.05	--	2.05	TBEL
	m ³ /day	Daily maximum	--	7,760.07	--	7,760.07	TBEL
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Monthly average	22.4	Monitor	--	Monitor	WQBEL
pH	SU	Monthly average	7.11-7.98	Shall always lie between 7.3-8.5	--	Shall always lie between 7.3-8.5	WQBEL
Residual Chlorine, Total	ug/l	Daily maximum	0	7.5	--	7.5	WQBEL
Solids and Other Matter	--	--	--	--	--	Monitor	WQBEL

Parameter	Units	Effluent limitations					
		Averaging period	Highest Reported Value (1)	Existing limits	Interim limits	Final limits	Basis
Sulfide (Undissociated H ₂ S)	ug/l	Daily maximum	103.8	2.0	--	2.0	WQBEL
Suspended, Colloidal and Settleable Solids	mL	Daily maximum	--	Monitor	--	Monitor	WQBEL
Taste or Odor Producing Substances	--	--	--	Monitor	--	Monitor	WQBEL
Temperature	°F	Daily maximum	--	90	--	Shall not exceed 86	WQBEL
	°C	Daily maximum	30.4	32.2	--	Shall not exceed 30	WQBEL
Total Nitrogen (TKN, NO ₂ , NO ₃)	ug/l	Daily maximum	26,940	5,000	--	5,000	WQBEL
Total Suspended Solids	mg/l	Monthly average	550	30	--	Monitor	TBEL
		Weekly average	(daily maximum)	45			
	kg/day	Monthly average	300	232.7	--	--	TBEL
	minimum % removal	Average monthly	55% (lowest reported value)	85%	--	85%	TBEL
Turbidity	NTU	Daily maximum	23	10	--	10	WQBEL
Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)	TUa	--	--	Monitor	24-hr Composite	Monitor	WQBEL

Notes, Footnotes and Abbreviations

Note: Dashes (--) indicate there are no effluent data, no limitations, or no monitoring requirements for this parameter.

(1) Wastewater data from DMRs dated October 31, 2021, through October 31, 2023.

2. Outfall 001 Narrative Limitations

- a. Color – Shall not be altered by other than natural causes.
- b. Oil and Grease – The waters of Puerto Rico shall be substantially free from floating non-petroleum oils and greases as well as petroleum derived oils and greases.
- c. Other Pathogenic Organisms – These waters shall be free from other pathogenic organisms different to coliforms and enterococci.
- d. Solids and Other Matter – The waters of Puerto Rico shall not contain floating debris, scum, or other floating materials attributable to discharges in amounts sufficient to be unsightly or deleterious to the existing or designated uses of the water body.
- e. Suspended, Colloidal or Settleable Solids – Solids from wastewater sources shall not cause deposition in or be deleterious to the existing or designated uses of the waters.
- f. Taste and Odor-producing Substances – Shall not be present in amounts that will interfere with primary contact recreation, or will render any undesirable taste or odor to edible aquatic life.

C. Monitoring Requirements

NPDES regulations at 40 CFR 122.48 require that all permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. The Part III of the Permit establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and state requirements. The following provides the rationale for the monitoring and reporting requirements for this facility.

1. Influent Monitoring Requirements

To calculate percent removal values, influent monitoring is required for BOD₅ and TSS in accordance with 40 CFR 133.102. Influent monitoring must be conducted before any treatment, other than de-gritting, and before any addition of any internal waste stream.

2. Effluent Monitoring Requirements

Effluent monitoring frequency and sample type have been established in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 122.44(i) and recommendations in EPA's TSD. Consistent with 40 CFR Part 136 monitoring data for toxic metals must be expressed as total recoverable metal. Effluent monitoring and analyses shall be conducted in accordance with EPA test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants Under the Clean Water Act, as amended. For situations where there may be interference, refer to Solutions to Analytical Chemistry Problems with Clean Water Act Methods (EPA 821-R-07-002). A licensed chemist authorized to practice the profession in Puerto Rico shall certify all chemical analyses. All bacteriological tests shall be certified by a microbiologist or licensed medical technologist authorized to practice the profession in Puerto Rico.

The sampling point for Outfall 001 shall be located immediately after the primary flow measuring device of the effluent of the treatment system.

D. Compliance with Federal Anti-Backsliding Requirements and Puerto Rico's Anti-Degradation Policy

Federal regulations at 40 CFR 131.12 require that state water quality standards include an anti-degradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The discharge is consistent with the anti-degradation provision of 40 CFR 131.12, 72 Federal Register 238 (December 12, 2007, pages 70517-70526) and DNER's *Anti-Degradation Policy Implementation Procedure* in Attachment A of PRWQS. In addition, CWA sections 402(o)(2) and 303(d)(4) and federal regulations at 40 CFR 122.44(l) prohibit backsliding in NPDES permits. Further, the Region 2 Antibacksliding Policy provides guidance regarding relaxation of effluent limitations based on water quality for Puerto Rico NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require effluent limitations in a reissued permit to be as stringent as those in the previous permit with some exceptions where limitations may be relaxed.

- The effluent limitation in the permit is at least as stringent as the effluent limitation in the existing permit, with the exception of effluent limitation for **Total Suspended Solids (TSS)**. The effluent limitation for this pollutant is **less stringent** than that in the existing permit. This relaxation of effluent limitation is consistent with the anti-backsliding requirements of CWA section 401(o), 40 CFR 122.44(l), EPA Region 2's Anti-backsliding Policy dated August 10, 1993, and Puerto Rico's Anti-Degradation Policy Implementation Procedure established in PRWQS. CWA Sec. 402(o)(2)(B)(i) allows backsliding if information is available which was not available at the time of permit issuance and would have justified a less stringent effluent limitation at the time of permit issuance. EPA has determined that it is appropriate to relax the effluent limitation for these parameters without violating anti-backsliding provisions of the CWA, in accordance with section 402(o)(2), since one of the exceptions to the provisions has been satisfied; and section 402(o)(3) since it complies with DNER's IIWQS which include antidegradation requirements. The DNER WQC constitutes a determination that the limit is sufficient to assure that the water quality standards are or will be attained.
- The water quality-based effluent limitation from the previous permit for **Temperature** has been replaced with a **more stringent** water quality-based limitation in the WQC issued by the DNER. Pursuant to Section 401 (d) of the Act and 40 C.F.R. 122.44 (d) and 124.55, all State certified limitations and requirements contained in a Section 401 certification must be incorporated into a NPDES permit issued by EPA. The water quality-based effluent limitation referenced in this paragraph has been included in the draft NPDES permit, based on DNER's WQC.

PART III. RATIONALE FOR STANDARD AND SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. Standard Conditions

In accordance with 40 CFR 122.41, standard conditions that apply to all NPDES permits have been incorporated by reference in Part IV.A.1 of the permit and expressly in Attachment B of the permit. The Permittee must comply with all standard conditions and with those additional conditions that are applicable to specified categories of permits under 40 CFR 122.42 and specified in Part IV.A.2 of the Permit.

B. Special Conditions

In accordance with 40 CFR 122.42 and other regulations cited below, special conditions have been incorporated into the permit. This section addresses the justification for special studies, additional monitoring requirements, Best Management Practices, Compliance Schedules, and/or special provisions for POTWs as needed. The special conditions for this facility are as follows:

1. Special Conditions from the Water Quality Certificate

In accordance with 40 CFR 124.55, EPA has established Special Conditions from the WQC in the permit that DNER determined were necessary to meet PRWQS. The Special Conditions established in this section are only those conditions from the IWQC that have not been established in other parts of the permit.

2. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing

EPA has imposed the quarterly testing requirement to collect data necessary to determine whether this discharge has the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of Puerto Rico's water quality standards for toxicity, pursuant to water quality based permitting requirements at 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1), which requires EPA and delegated states to evaluate each National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for the potential to exceed state numeric or narrative water quality standards, including those for toxics, and to establish effluent limitations for those facilities with the "reasonable potential" to exceed those standards. These federal regulations require both chemical specific limits, based on the state numeric water quality standards or other criteria developed by EPA, and whole effluent toxicity effluent limits.

3. Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan

In accordance with 40 CFR 122.2 and 122.44(k), BMPs are schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution to waters of the United States. The Permittee is required to develop a BMP Plan in Part IV.B.3.a of the permit to control or abate the discharge of pollutants.

4. Compliance Schedules

A compliance schedule has not been authorized for any pollutant or parameter in the permit on the basis of 40 CFR 122.47.

5. Other Special Conditions

The permit establishes additional special conditions for biosolids management and pretreatment requirements.

PART IV. COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE PROVISIONS OF OTHER FEDERAL LAWS OR EXECUTIVE ORDERS

A. Coastal Zone Management Act

Under 40 CFR 122.49(d), and in accordance with the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended, 16 *United States Code* (U.S.C.) 1451 *et seq.* section 307(c) of the act and its implementing regulations (15 CFR Part 930), EPA may not issue an NPDES permit that affects land or water use in the coastal zone until the Permittee certifies that the proposed activity complies with the Coastal Zone Management Program in Puerto Rico, and that the discharge is certified by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to be consistent with the Commonwealth's Coastal Zone Management Program. As this activity has been permitted in the past, a reopener clause has been established that allows the permit to be modified or revoked based on the consistency determination requested by the permittee as part of this renewal process.

B. Endangered Species Act

Under 40 CFR 122.49(c), EPA is required pursuant to section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA), 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.* and its implementing regulations (50 CFR Part 402) to ensure, in consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) that the discharge authorized by the permit is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered or threatened species or adversely affect its critical habitat. On April 16, 2009, EPA designated PRASA (a non-Federal representative) to conduct informal consultations or prepare a biological assessment for Section 7 Consultations, according to 50

CFR 402.8. In the past, no federally listed endangered or threatened species, or critical habitat, are in the vicinity of the discharge. Therefore, it has been determined that the discharge is not likely to affect species or habitat listed under the ESA.

C. Environmental Justice

EPA has performed an Environmental Justice (EJ) Analysis for the discharge in accordance with Executive Order 12898, *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Population and Low-Income Populations*, and EPA's Plan EJ 2014. EJ is the right to a safe, healthy, productive and sustainable environment for all, where "environment" is considered in its totality to include the ecological, physical, social, political, aesthetic and economic environments. In the NPDES permitting program, the public participation process provides opportunities to address EJ concerns by providing appropriate avenues for public participation, seeking out and facilitating involvement of those potentially affected, and including public notices in more than one language where appropriate. The facility is in an area characterized as a Community of Concern and therefore is subject to the EJ requirements. In the EJ Analysis, but there is **no** potential for a disproportionate and/or adverse environmental burden in the area.

D. Coral Reef Protection

Under Executive Order 13089, *Coral Reef Protection*, EPA is required to ensure that discharge authorized under the permit will not degrade any coral reef ecosystem. No corals or coral ecosystems are in the vicinity of the discharge.

E. Climate Change

EPA has considered climate change when developing the conditions of the permit. This is in accordance with the draft *National Water Program 2012 Strategy: Response to Climate Change* that identifies ways to address climate change impacts by NPDES permitting authorities (77 Federal Register 63, April 2, 2012, 19661-19662). Climate change is expected to affect surface waters in several ways, affecting both human health and ecological endpoints. As outlined in the draft National Water Program 2012 Strategy, EPA is committed to protecting surface water, drinking water, and ground water quality, and diminishing the risks of climate change to human health and the environment, through a variety of adaptation and mitigation strategies. These strategies include encouraging communities and NPDES permitting authorities to incorporate climate change strategies into their water quality planning, encouraging green infrastructure and recommending that water quality authorities consider climate change impacts when developing water load and load allocations for new TMDLs, identifying and protecting designated uses at risk from climate change impacts. The 2010 *NPDES Permit Writers' Manual* also identifies climate change considerations for establishing low-flow conditions that account for possible climatic changes to stream flow. The conditions established in the permit are consistent with the draft National Water Program 2012 Strategy.

F. National Historic Preservation Act

Under 40 CFR 122.49(b), EPA is required to assess the impact of the discharge authorized by the permit on any properties listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and mitigate any adverse effects when necessary in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, 16 U.S.C. 470 et seq. EPA's analysis indicates that no soil disturbing or construction-related activities are being authorized by approval of this permit; accordingly, adverse effects to resources on or eligible for inclusion in the NHRP are not anticipated as part of this permitted action.

G. Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act

Under 40 CFR 122.49, EPA is required to ensure that the discharge authorized by the permit will not adversely affect Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) as specified in section 305(b)(2) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSFCMA), 16 U.S.C. 1801 et seq. As this activity has been permitted in the past, a reopener clause has been established that allows the permit to be modified or revoked based on the consistency determination. Therefore, a reopener clause has been established that allows the permit to be modified or revoked based on the findings of the Endangered Species Act consultation as it relates to the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act.

H. Clean Water Act, Section 403 Ocean Discharge.

CWA Section 403 requires EPA to consider guidelines for determining potential degradation of the marine environment when issuing NPDES permits. These Ocean Discharge Criteria (40 CFR 125, Subpart M) are intended to "prevent unreasonable degradation of the marine environment and to authorize imposition of effluent limitations, including a prohibition on discharge, if necessary, to ensure this goal". Based on the available

information, EPA has determined that the discharge will not cause unreasonable degradation of the marine environment. A reopener provision has been included in the permit Part IV.B.5 that provides EPA the right to modify or revoke the permit based on any new data.

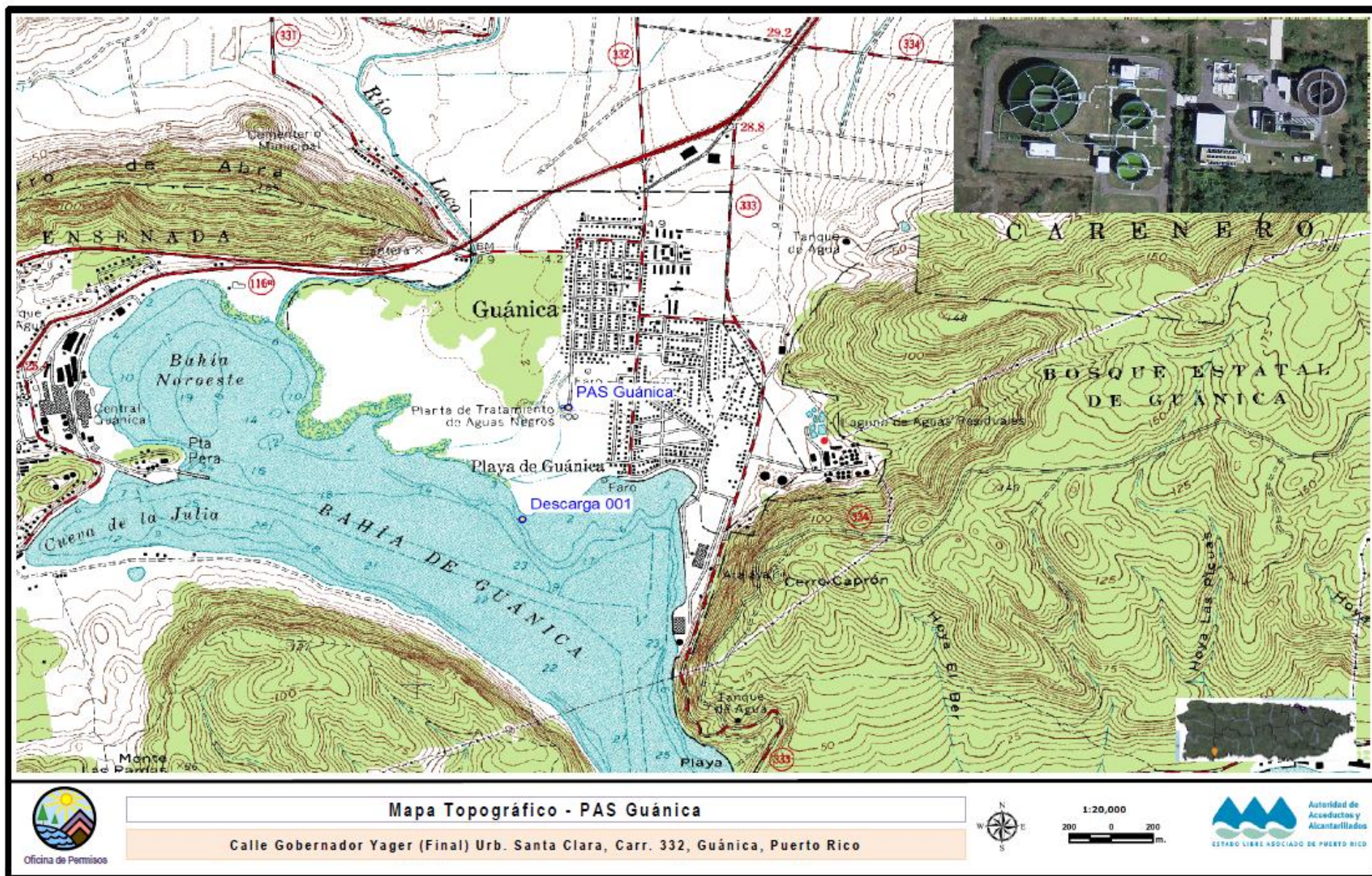
PART V. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The procedures for reaching a final decision on the draft permit are set forth in 40 CFR Part 124 and are described in the public notice for the draft permit, which is published which is published on EPA's website at <https://www.epa.gov/npdes-permits/puerto-rico-npdes-permits>. Included in the public notice are requirements for the submission of comments by a specified date, procedures for requesting a hearing and the nature of the hearing, and other procedures for participation in the final agency decision. EPA will consider and respond in writing to all significant comments received during the public comment period in reaching a final decision on the draft permit. Requests for information or questions regarding the draft permit should be directed to

Lalitsa López
EPA Region 2, Caribbean Environmental Protection Division
Permit Writer Email: lopez.lalitsa@epa.gov

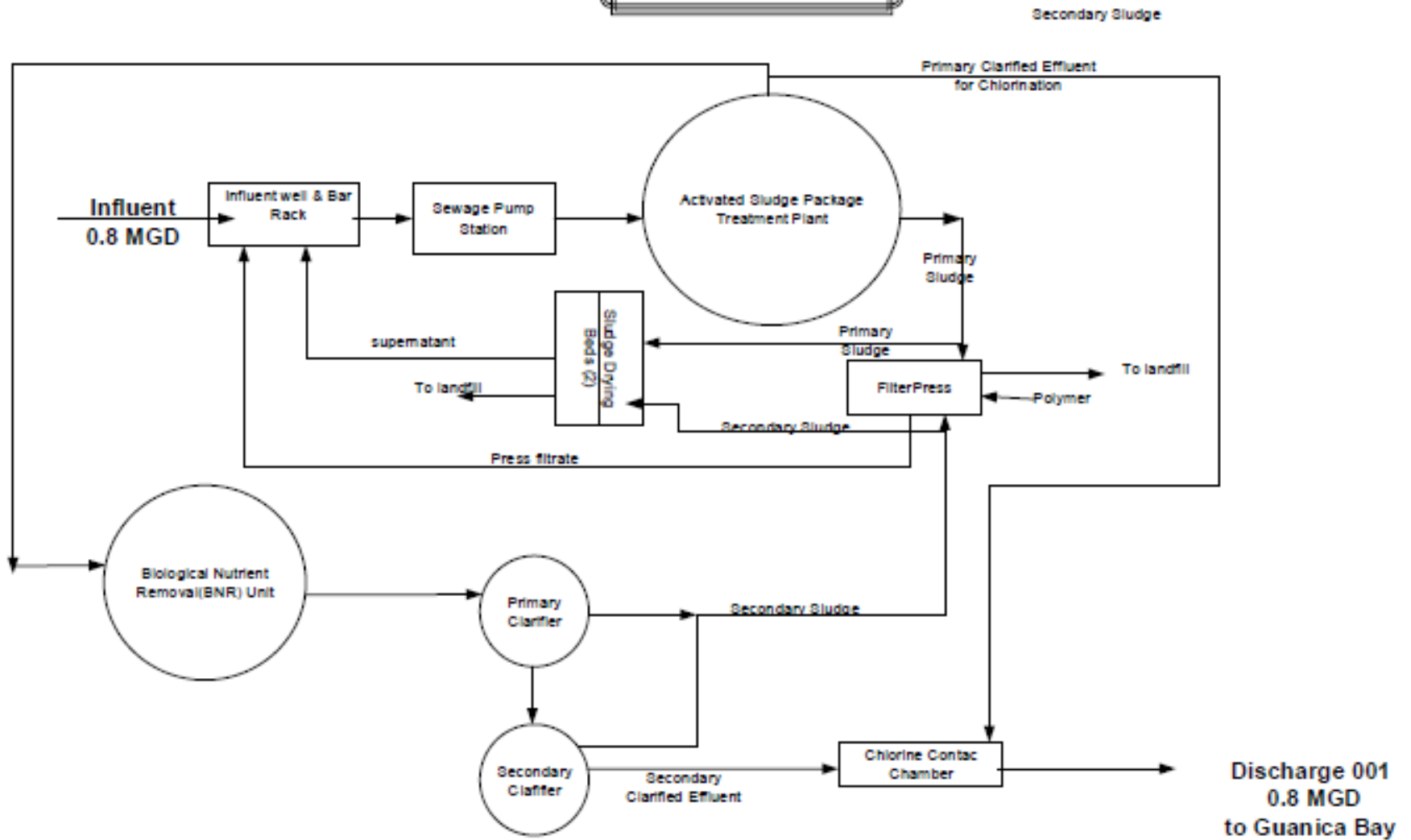
ATTACHMENT A — FLOW SCHEMATIC AND FACILITY MAP

The facility map and flow schematic are attached as provided by the discharger in the application.



FLOW DIAGRAM GUANICA WWTP NPDES PR0020486

NOT TO SCALE



Revised April 25, 2013, AML